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FID 664

CLASSIFICATION ~~SECRET~~

COUNTRY Poland

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

TOPIC Military Registration for the Draft

25X1 EVALUATION [REDACTED] PLACE OBTAINED [REDACTED] 25X1

DATE OF CONTENT prior to August 1950

25X1 DATE OBTAINED [REDACTED] DATE PREPARED 18 January 1951

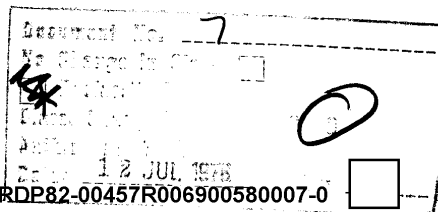
25X1 REFERENCES [REDACTED]

PAGES 2 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE) [REDACTED]

REMARKS [REDACTED] 25X1

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1. Every Polish citizen was registered at his place of residence. A military registration office (wojskowy referat) existed in every district and was also attached to the municipal administrations of major towns. This agency served as a sort of connecting link between the municipal authorities and the recruiting district headquarters. The registration offices draw up the rosters for the various classes in the individual districts and transmit them to the recruiting district headquarters concerned.
2. A recruiting district headquarters will summon for registration the classes called up for military service by the government in Warsaw. The 1929 class was ordered to report for the first registration in March 1949. A second registration of the entire 1929 class took place in Bielsko in December 1949. The 1930 and 1931 classes were called to register in Bielsko in May 1950. Although exempt from military service, Germans also had to register. Every individual registered with the recruiting district headquarters is given a registration certificate. (1)
3. The registered individuals are then called for a physical examination. The first groups of the 1929 class were examined in Bielsko in May 1950. There were no other physical examinations prior to July 1950. However, [REDACTED] 25X1 physical examinations of registered persons would continue in early December 1950. The registered persons of the 1930 and 1931 classes had not been subjected to physical examinations by early August 1950. (2)
4. Prior to his physical examination the individual summoned must turn in his registration certificate. All persons fit for military service receive a physical examination certificate; those rejected as unfit are given a certificate to the effect that they are exempt from military service. This document looks exactly like the Polish service record book but has a blue cover.
5. In August 1950 the 1927 and 1928 classes were serving with the armed forces. Part of the 1927 class was scheduled for demobilization in the fall of 1950. [REDACTED] 25X1 part of the 1929 class was to be inducted in the fall of 1950, the remainder in the spring of 1951. There were no indications that the entire 1929 and 1930 classes were to be inducted in the fall of 1950. (3)
6. The service record books of the inducted soldiers were sent to the troop unit concerned by the recruiting district headquarters. At his discharge the reservist [REDACTED] 25X1

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is given his service record book by the recruiting district headquarters to which he is assigned on the basis of his place of residence.

7. According to a poster seen in the labor office in Bielsko in the spring of 1950, the following requirements must be met by candidates for the Militia. The applicants must be Poles and physically fit, at least 21 years of age and must have served the prescribed term of labor service. Applicants who had not served in the army had to undergo six-months basic training at a militia school before they could be assigned to a specific militia unit. (h)
8. Every applicant had to sign up for a three-year term of service with the Militia. Members of the 1929 class who had previously served with the Militia had their terms of service recognized as military service. (h)
9. During his training at a school a militia soldier received a monthly pay of 11,000 zlotys; after completion of his training his monthly pay was 18,000 zlotys. A militia NCO was paid 26,000 zlotys. Board and clothing were free.
10. Labor service for both boys and girls is compulsory in Poland. Members of the 1931 and 1932 classes were inducted in 1950. [redacted] a three-month term had to be served with the Labor Service (Sluzba Polsee - SP). Many of the young people were inducted into the SP for reconstruction work in Warsaw. Some of the boys had to do auxiliary work in the coal mines. Members of the SP usually wore a yellow-brown uniform consisting of trousers, laced shoes and a jacket. Triangular collar patches marked in white and red, and field caps with the Polish eagle and the letters SP were worn.

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[redacted] Comments.

- (1) The registration of the 1929 class and possibly also the 1930 and 1931 classes took place on the basis of regulations in force prior to the promulgation of the new Universal Military Service Law of February 1950. The new law provides that every male Polish citizen will be registered for the first time before he completes his 18th year of age and a second time before he becomes 19. The final registration and physical examination will take place before the citizen completes his 20th year of age, and will be followed by induction. No data are available on the length of the period between the final registration and the induction.
- (2) It is correct that a small section of the 1929 class was registered and examined physically as early as May 1950. The recruits concerned were to be inducted into KBW and WOP units in June 1950. The majority of the 1929 class were not registered prior to 1 September 1950, [redacted] date.
- (3) It is correct that the 1927 and 1928 classes were serving in the summer of 1950 and that the entire 1927 class was scheduled for demobilization in the fall of 1950. It cannot be determined whether the 1929 class was inducted either in full or in part in the fall of 1950. The induction of the 1930 class planned for the fall of 1950 makes it possible that only sections of the 1929 class along with sections of the 1930 class were called up. See [redacted]

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- (4) According to the law, military service requires service with the armed forces of which the Militia is not a branch. However, there is a possibility that terms served with the Militia can be recognized as military service on the basis of new regulations.

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